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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. VICE-PRESIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York. ELECTORS-AT-LARGE, JAMES M. SHACKELFORD, of Vanderburg, THOMAS H. NELSON, of Vigo.

CONTINGENT ELECTORS

NICHOLAS McCARTY, of Marion,

J. D. OLIVER, of St. Joseph. First-CICERO BUCHANAN, of Vanderburg. Second—THOMAS. J. BROOKS, of Martin. Third—DAVID W. VOYLES, of Harrison. Fourth—JOHN O. CRAVENS, of Ripley. Fifth-DAVID E. BEEM, of Owen. Sixth-LEANDER P. MITCHELL, of Henry. Seventh-WINFIELD T. DURBIN, of Madison. Eighth-JOHN C. CHANEY, of Sullivan. Ninth-DAVID C. SCULL, of Boone. Tenth-FRANK SWIGART, of Cass. Eleventh-WM. H. TRAMMEL, of Huntington. Twelfth-WM. L. PENFIELD, of DeKalb. Thirteenth-HIRAM S. BIGGS, of Koseiusko.

> Congressional. First District-FRANK B. POSEY. Second-THOMAS N. BRAXTON. Third-STEPHEN D. SAYLES. Fourth-MANLY D. WILSON. Fifth-HENRY C. DUNCAN. Sixth-THOMAS M. BROWNE. Seventh-THOMAS E. CHANDLER. Eighth-JAMES, T. JOHNSTON. Ninth-JOSEPH B. CHEADLE. Tenth-WILLIAM D. OWEN. Eleventh-GEORGE W. STEELE. Twelfth-JAMES B. WHITE. Thirteenth-WILLIAM HOYNES.

Legislative and Judicial. STATE SENATORS, FERDINAND WINTER WILLIAM E. TOUSEY. JOINT SENATOR MARION, SHELBY AND HANCOCK, SIDNEY CONGER, of Shelby. MILLARD F. CONNETT, GEORGE F. McGINNIS.

GEORGE C. WEBSTER. CHARLES C. HECKMAN, WILLIAM W. WALDEN. JOINT REPRESENTATIVE MARION, SHELBY AND HAN-WARREN R. KING, of Hancock. JUDGE NINETHENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, JOHN V. HADLEY, of Hendricks. PROSECUTING ATTORNEY NINETEENTH JUDICIAL

HARRISON T. TINCHER, of Marion. State Ticket. GOVERNOR, ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey. IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks. JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT. 1st District-SILAS D. COFFEY, of Clay.
2d District-J. G. BERKSHIRE, of Jennings. District-WALTER OLDS, of Whitley. SECRETARY OF STATE, CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Lake. AUDITOR OF STATE, BRUCE CARR, of Orange. TREASURER OF STATE. JULIUS A. LEMCKE, of Vanderburg. ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

LOUIS T. MICHENER, of Shelby. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, of Boone. JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, of Marion. County Ticket. LEANDER A. FULMER. TREASURER, MAHLON H. FLOYD. THEO. A. WAGNER.

JACOB W. LOEPER. COMMISSIONERS, BENJAMIN F. OSBORN, FIELDING BEELER An Honest Democratic Paper. The Brooklyn Eagle, a leading Democratic

"William Condon's charge that General Harrison said the Irish were good only to shovel dirt and grade railroads' is too idiotic to merit serious consideration. If Mr. Condon had credited General Harrison with the statement that he had no use for Irish babies except to eat them raw, people would be more likely to believe him."

newspaper, has the good sense and the good con-

The idiotic lies of Gould and Condon have made votes for General Harrison. They have shown the absolute weakness of the Democratic position, and have served to call attention to the high character and conservative utterances of the man these preposterous stories were in tended to affect.

If there is a little bit of a cheap demagogue, he will be found in the person of David Bennett Hill. There is good reason to believe that he and Isaac P. Gray have made an alliance offensive and defensive for 1892. A well-mated pair they are and will be.

IT is a pity that the visit of Governor Hill to Indiana is made under the discouragement of bad weather. We should have been glad had the skies been smiling, so that the Governor could have seen the Hoosier State at its best, up and coming for Harrison and pro-

THE "Lord loves a generous giver," says Chairman Townsend, of the Ohio Democratic committee, in his letter demanding "contributions" from federal office-holders. Perhaps Townsend thinks this is Scripture, and, being Democrats, perhaps the office-holders know no better; but it must push their faith hard to believe that the Lord is concerned in the raising of a corruption fund to elect Grover Cleveland.

NEW YORK Democrats feel that circumstances are peculiarly hard upon them this year. Under the registration law which is in force in the cities, perjury must be committed twice by imported voters, once to be registered and once more to vote. This, under ordinary conditions, would probably not interfere seriously with the colonization of Dem-

\$25,000 in rewards for the apprehension of persons committing fraud puts a different face on the matter. Repeaters, who might cheerfully commit perjury, will hesitate when they see the penitentiary looming before them. This possibility is a new one to New York Democrats, and they are in great distress over it. They regard Chairman Quay as a bold, bad man.

THE SOUTH AND FREE TRADE.

The Democratic speech of Judge Montfort, of Kentucky, at Vevay, in this State, was commendable for its frankness. As an exconfederate soldier who served in the Southern army during the war, and a consistent Democrat since, he is entitled to speak as to the cause and object of the war. He said frankly that it was not slavery, but the tariff. "It was generally believed," said Judge Montfort, "that slavery was the cause of the war, but this is a mistake. It was the tariff burdens." Again he said, "I never owned a slave in my life. I fought to throw off the tariff burdens." Who knows how many hundreds or thousands of the Southern leaders would say the same thing if they were as frank and truthful as Judge Montfort? Many of them have denied, Jeff Davis himself has denied, that slavery was the cause of the war, but they have never told what was the cause. If not slavery, what was it? Here is one ex-confederate who frankly says it was Southern opposition to a protective tariff-"we fought to throw off the tariff burdens." It was free trade that gave birth and vitality

to the South Carolina nullification movement of 1832, which Andrew Jackson throttled and temporarily put down. But the free-trade snake was scotched, not killed. A few years later it lifted up its head again as "a tariff for revenue only." In 1840 the Whig national platform declared for a tariff "discriminating with special reference to the protection of the domestic labor of the country." The Democratic platform declared in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," and against protection as "fostering one branch of industry against another." In 1848, after reaffirming "a tariff for revenue only," it declared "that the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844 have fulfilled the promises of the Democracy of the Union in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842." In 1856 they declared that "the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world." In 1861 they tried to destroy the Union. This was "progressive free trade" with a vengeance. Foiled in their attempt, and compelled to resume their place in the Union, they began to fight protection again, and, in commencing as before, demanding a tariff for revenue only, they now demand "progressive free trade." This is history repeating itself.

Five of the eight Democrats on the ways and means committee who framed the Mills bill served in the confederate army or in the confederate Congress. All of them took the oath of allegiance to the confederate Constitution, which contained a provision against a protective tariff. Thus, "the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842," as declared by the Democratic platform of 1848, was implanted in the confederate Constitution, to be revived in the Mills bill.

If the confederates did not fight for slavery in 1861-65, what did they fight forf Judge Montfort says they fought for free trade, and he adds, "we stood then as we stand now."

THE FIRST VOTERS.

Thousands of young men in Indiana will cast their first vote for President and Governor this year. A man's first vote is always a memorable event for him. It is his first realizing sense of political power and responsibility. He never feels the importance of any subsequent vote quite as thoroughly, and it is doubtful if he ever casts another as conscientiously as he does his first one. He has waited for the event long and patiently. Perhaps he has taken an interest in public affairs and "talked politics" for a good while, but he must bide his time till he is of legal age to vote. When the time does come, it brings with it a sense of manly pride and responsibility that he has not known before. Whatever may happen afterwards, the first vote is sure to be honest and disinterested. The men who sell their votes are men who have become soured, discouraged, demoralized and corrupted. The first ballot is always clean, and always cast from pure and patriotic motives. The first voters in Indiana this year ought

not to hesitate long between the issues and the candidates presented for their choice. If there is anything in the record of the Democratic party, in its position on the issues of the day, or in the personality and character of its candidates to challenge the admiration or support of young men, we confess our inability to see it. Young men are full of patriotism: the Democratic party has a most unpatriotic record. Young men are apt to be ardent and impulsive in their loyalty to the government; the Democratic party became infamous by its disloyalty during the war. A a party it has done nothing to contribute to the honor of the flag or the glory and prosperity of the country. The Americans whose names have been heralded throughout the world, the Lincolns, Grants, Shermans. Sheridans and a host of other great men, were all Republicans. The Democratic party has scarcely furnished one great name to history in the past fifty years. Call the roll from Jefferson Davis to Grover Cleveland, from Stonewall Jackson to Senator Voorhees, from James Buchanan, of unsavory memory, to Allen G. Thurman, the discoverer of the bandana-call the roll from 1840 to 1888, and the Democratic party has scarcely furnished a man who has contributed to the honor or glory of the country. What is there in

such a party as that to attract young men? The first voters this year were born during the last years of the civil war, or just after its close. The echoes of cannon were still ringing when they came into the world, and The air was still murky with the smoke of battles fought to save the Union. The first voters

were born under the red star of Mars. They would be false to their natural instincts and earliest environments if they voted any other than the Republican ticket. They should vote with the party that supported the government in its struggle for existence, and which carried the war to a successful conclusion. The party that sympathized with rebellion, and pursued the cowardly and treasonble course of maintaining a fire in the rear.

has no claims on the first voters of to-day. Leaving war issues aside, compare the position of the two parties on the absorbing issue of the day, the tariff question. The Republican party stands for the protection of American industry, for developing American resources, for maintaining American wages. and for preserving the American market for American workmen. The Democratic party favors precisely the opposite policy, call it by what name you will. No patriotic young American ought to be willing to vote for a party or a policy that would cripple prosperity of his country and give foreign manufacturers and laborers control of its markets. There never was a better time for young men to adopt the motto: "America for Americans, native and foreign-

Contrast the candidates-Harrison, the gallant soldier and defender of his country, the brilliant lawyer, orator and statesman, the highest type of Christian gentleman, Indiana's pride, against Cleveland, who sent a substitute to the war, and who must be represented by substitute in every company where intellect, eloquence or culture is the passport. What young father, ambitious for the success of his little son, would not infinitely prefer to see him develop into such a man as Benjamin Harrison rather than such as Grover Cleveland? One day's service in the army was worth more to the country than all of Cleveland's life. Any one of General Harrison's speeches contains more inspiration than the cloddish occupant of the White House ever dreamed of. Between two such men no voter who prizes his ballot, and especially no first voter who wants to start right in politics, should hesitate a moment.

Considering the parties, the issues and the candidates we are not surprised that over twothirds of the first voters in Indiana this year should be enthusiastic for Harrison and Morton. We are only surprised the proportion is

CLEVELAND'S GIFT TO THE BANKS. Grover Cleveland has shown himself to be politically dishonest, untruthful and corrupt. Is he personally honest? The legal maxim, "False in one thing, false in all," holds in regard to character. Vices generally go in groups, and a man who is devoid of conscience in one respect is apt to be so in others. Such a character is not above suspicion, and when its possessor has shown himself to be untruthful, insincere and dishonest in public affairs we have a right to question his personal honesty. We do not suppose the President would profit directly and pecuniarily by a corrupt transaction, but if he permits others or his party to do so he is open to the charge of personal dishonesty. Either the President, or his party, or personal friends of his, are profiting very largely by the enormous government deposits now and for some time past carried by the national banks. These deposits amount to \$60,000,000. This is nearly five times as large as they were under a Republican administration. Six per cent. on \$60,000,000 is \$3,600,000 a year, which these deposits are worth to the favored banks. If a Republican administration had done this, the Democrats in Congress would have moved the impeachment of the President. The interest on these deposits amounts to \$300,000 a month. This is a gift to the banks. Out of it they can well afford to make a large donation to the Democratic campaign fund. They could well afford to cash the President's check for \$10,000, and nothing in his character or antecedents forbids the sup professions of personal honesty are entitled to no more weight than his opposition to a second term or his civil-service reform professions. We judge men by their acts and their lives, not by their professions. A President who has shown himself to be thoroughly unscrupulous and untrustworthy in politics has no right to complain if, under suspicious circumstances, his personal honesty is questioned. If the President is directly or indirectly a party to the transaction by which favored banks are profiting to the extent of \$3,600,000 a year by these enormous deposits of government funds, he is personally dishonest. A man of his habits and loose principles, who has brought himself to believe that his reelection is necessary to the welfare of the country, could very easily go a step further and justify himself in accepting a campaign donation of \$10,000, to be made in his name,

THE VIRTUOUS VEST.

with the public money.

by banks that were profiting by his generosity

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, ex-member of the Confederate States Congress, and now a member of the United States Senate, is very indignant at the alleged misinterpretation of his letter to a St. Louis club, written in June last. It contained the following:

"Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of this country to a fight for extermination. * * * It is useless to disguise the fact that the fight is to the death. and we would be idiots to ignore this."

The letter was not written for publication, but the secretary of the club gave it out. This is what hurts Senator Vest. In a speech in the Senate, on Thursday, he said the letter was written amid the confusion and interruptions of a Senate session, and that-

"If he had had the slightest suspicion that it would have been made public he would certainly have been more particular in framing his sentences and in the verbiage

That means he would have used deceptive phrases, or language that would have concealed his true meaning. He also complained of the circulation of a handbill containing the language of his letter, and said the man or men who were circulating it "would disgrace the ocratic gangs, but Chairman Quay's offer of of to-day are the babies of the war time. They which he did not use. He said precisely what them. The mugwump negroes of the Tur-

is attributed to him, only he did not say it for publication. If the circulation of his letter in handbill form is such an outrage, what does he think of the circulation of the infamous libels concerning General Harrison, which is being done by the national and State Democratic committees and by the Indianapolis Sentinel, knowing them to be false and forged? Let us hear from the virtuous and indignant Vest.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

A hue and cry is being attempted against the Republican legislative ticket, with the assertion that the scratcher is abroad in the land. The scratcher may be abroad, but that he will be a Republican and tamper with the legislative ticket the Journal does not believe. One question of supreme importance to the community will be before the next Legislature, namely: the regulation of the benevolent institutions, while the Senators elected will have to do with reapportioning the State in 1891, so as to enfranchise the voters by repealing the infamous gerrymander which now disgraces the State. Our public institutions can be put under better management, and an honest and fair representation secured only by Republican votes. The election of the Marion county delegation is essential for this purpose; and the Republican who, for personal reasons, fails to vote the straight ticket will do a very reprehensible thing. The Journal, however, does not discover any inclination to do this, the cry to the contrary notwithstanding. As this paper said at the time, the nominations might have been better, but that they were on the whole very good. Certainly, considered politically or individually, the choice was in every way better than that made by the Democrats, and no one who desires that honest administration of public affairs which can only be obtained through the efforts of Republicans, will think for a moment of substituting one name for another.

ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

The Morning Post, of London, is a freetrade journal, but in an absent-minded moment it forgot that all such newspapers should be edited, just at this time, with a view to assisting the Cleveland party in the United States. While thus musing it made the following statements, illustrative of the value of a pro-

"When England furnished America with all the nails she used, it required ten pounds of butter to purchase ten pounds of nails. Today, in the same locality in America, one pound of butter will purchase ten pounds of nails, and of much better quality than those received in the old days from England. If America had joined the free-trade moveshe would still be producing butter, to exchange for dear Other counsels prevailed, and under an almost prohibitive tariff nail-works were established. To-day America produces all the nails she uses, and is able to sell them at a price far below that charged before the tariff was imposed. In the meantime, butter and all other agricultural produce has risen in value, on account of the increased demand for home consumption in local manufacturing centers, and the condition of the farmer is vastly more prosperous."

If Mr. Cleveland could exercise a censorship over the press, he would doubtless reprimand the Post, if he did not suppress it entirely, for such inadvertent admissions.

THE LEHICH DISASTER. Any railroad accident where there is much loss of life is terrible past description, and it is natural to say of the last one to occur that it exceeds all others in horror. This is not true in every case, of course, but the Lehigh Valley disaster of Tuesday night was certainly accompanied with some features more than usually heart-rending. The crowded condition of the trains, the great numbers of children and young people among the excursionists, the prolonged and awful suspense suffered by the friends along the route before they could learn the details of the calamity, and the fact that the long list of killed and injured was found to be made up of residents of two or three neighborhoods, made the affair position that he would accept that favor. His | peculiarly appalling. It is one of those occurrences which, with all the scientific improve ments and skill that go to make up the railroad system, ought never to happen, but which, nevertheless, continue to happen, and to send a thrill of horror through the civilized world-a thrill deepened by the reflection that modern appliances seem unable to prevent them, and that the like threatens every traveler.

DEMOCRATIC KNOW-NOTHINGISM. Hon. John Finerty, in a speech delivered in New York a few days ago, said:

"When you come right down to the Knownothing business you will find on inspection that the weight of the Know-nothing cry was always raised south of the Onio and west of the Potomac rivers, right in the Southern States themselves, and the places in which the grossest outrages were committed upon foreigners and Catholics were the three Democratic cities of Baltimore, Louisville and New Orleans."

He was right. These are historical facts known to everybody, or at least accessible to all who desire to know the facts. The Knownothing party had its greatest strength in Democratic States. The great Know-nothing riots occurred in Democratic cities. The bulk of the Know-nothing vote went to the Democratic party. The idea of proscribing any race, color, nationality, or religion has never found any footing or favor in the Republican party. The Democratic party is the party of proscription.

No one with a grain of sense has given any credence to Democratic talk about a division of the colored vote. No restraint is placed upon the negroes of the North, and they are at perfect liberty to vote with which party they please; but all indications this year show that they mean to stand loyal as ever to the party that gave them their freedom. The ridiculous failure of Turner's colored "convention" was proof enough of Democratic inability to corral these voters; the determination of such independent papers as the Washington Echo to support Harrison is another sign of the general inclination; but, above all, is the enthusiam displayed by the rank and file of the colored people everywhere for the Republican ticket. Nowhere is this loyalty striped clothes of a penitentiaay." The hand- greater than in this city and State, where bill does not change the language of Mr. | there is so large a colored population and Vest's letter, nor put words into his mouth | where the candidate is so well known to

ner variety are too few and far between to constitute a "division of the vote."

GOVERNOR HILL says that for the first time in twenty years there is an issue. wish he could hold up his party to that fact. The Republicans stand by the great principle of protection; the Democrats, under Grover Cleveland, assailed it. That is the real issue, but the cowardly Democrats are skulking behind the pitiful humbug that the "issue" is one of 5 per cent. reduction in the rate of duty. Is that the "issue" David Bennett Hill came out to Indiana to discuss! A great "issue," is it not?

THE poll-tax rate in Pennsylvania is 50 cents. The astonishing statement is made in a Philadelphia paper that the committees of the two parties have this year, between them, bought 94,000 tax receipts, necessitating an expenditure of \$47,000. Of this amount the Republicans spent \$25,000 and the Democrats \$22,000. In that State the law requires the voter to produce his tax receipt at the polls, and so many men fail to provide themselves with the document that the custom gradually grew up of supplying the deficiency through the committees. Men have grown accustomed to receiving the receipts as a gift, and accept them as a matter of course, and almost as a right. The most of such voters are able to pay their own taxes, and are probably not aware of the burden that their neglect to do so lays upon their party. So intolerable is this burden that an effort is to be made by both parties in the next Legislature to abolish the poll-tax requirement entirely.

Ir was announced in advance by the campaign managers that this was to be a week of rest for Harrison. He hasn't made any speeches so far, but he has done a power of talking and handshaking since Monday morning. The managers mean well, but the throng of visitors and the General himself interfere ruthlessly with their plans. The public and the people's candidate are jointly doing a good deal of campaigning themselves this year.

MRS. ELIZAETH CADY STANTON renounces and denounces the Republican party for its treatment of women, and has allied herself with the Prohibitionists on account of their suffrage platform. As Mrs. Stanton has previously rejected Christianity because of its attitude toward her sex, her opinions on politics and women will probably be given less attention than they might otherwise receive.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal If a voter lives in one State, rents a house in another, packs and ships his household goods, which arrive at his future home prior to the 6th day of May last, but he is unavoidably detained, and does not arrive himself and family until the 15th of May, is he entitled to a vote at the November election? H. G. HAMAKER. MaBION, Ind., Oct. 10.

There must be an actual residence in the State six months prior to the election.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. How many firms manufacture quinine in this country at this time? 2. Were there ever more engaged in that industry here? If so, why lid they discontinue? W. W. HILDEBRAND.

MAJENICA, Ind., Oct. 12. One; possibly two. There were more, but they have gone out of business because of the large importations of the foreign article.

To the Edwar of the Indianapolis Journal: Who was the author of the dependent-pension bill Also, who is the author of the bill they call the 1-cent billf A REPUBLICAN. GREENFIELD, Ind., Oct. 10.

C. C. Matson is credited with the authorship.

NOTE AND COMMENT. .

THE Fairchild Paper Company, of East Pepperell, Mass., manufactures the paper used for stamps by the internal revenue service, and in order to prevent counterfeiting it is necessary to have men constantly on guard in the rooms where it is prepared, cut and packed for shipment to Washington. For this purpose the United States employs a superintendent and six watchmen, at least that is the number under the present administration. During President Arthur's management of government affairs, one superintendent and three watchmen were sufficient to do the work, and these were all disabled Union soldiers. But since the advent of Cleveland the force has been increased, the Union veterans bounced and their places filled largely by rebels, as the following list of emploves will show:

Capt. F. M. Frazier, Superintendent—A rebel Democrat, of Louisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, late of the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Cav-

Walter L. Patterson, of Baltimore-Democrat, rebel, and charged with having been an active member of the mob that attacked the Sixth Massach usetts regiment during its march through Baltimore, in 1861, to save Washington from rebels. Charles Landstreet, of Alexandria, Va.—Democrat and a rebel soldier.

John Kady-Democrat, Virginian, a young man who lost one arm in a railroad accident Frank Walford, a six-foot Indianian from Evans ville—He sports the glory of having been a "Knight of the Golden Circle" during the war.

Luther F. Shaeffer—A Virginian with one arm, the other lost during the "late unpleasantness," Shaffer was in the rebel ranks. Aaron L. Estey, of Northern parentage, from High-

A. C. PENDERGAST, chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the Nineteenth judicial district of Texas, is opposed to Colonel Mills's re-election to Congress, and has resigned his position. He warmly advocates the candicacy of Mr. Jones, the independent nominee, and in a letter to the public, says:

I regard Mr. Jones a better Democrat than Mr. Mills, and in every other way Mr. Mills's superior.

I know the party lash will be used against me by the machine politicians, yet I have never been an ardent Prohibitionist and then a violent anti-Prohibitionist turncoat, as their idol, Colonel Mills, has been. I have never been a "Know-nothing" and de-nounced Democracy as Colonel Mills has been and done. I have never been a "Whig" and supported its doctrines against Democracy as Colonel Mills has done. I have never been a "Greenbacker" and made Greenback speeches and whipped back into the party ranks for the sake of office as has been done by and for Colonel Mills. I have not been an office-holder for fifteen years and drawn about \$75,000 yearly from the pockets of my people and then gone to another section of the country and made speeches to the capitalists and monopolists, telling them in substance that "by the passage of my bill I will put a net profit in your pockets on all you sell of 5 per cent. more than you now make under the law," and thereby attempt to injure my own people and ruin some of them, as Colonel Mills has done.

It is evident that Mr. Pendergast is very well acquainted with the free-trape statesman, and has pictured him in his proper light.

EARLY in the campaign the Republican and Democratic committees in the town of Stam ford, Conn., agreed that there should be no in terferen.e with each other's meetings in the way of counter-demonstrations on the same evening. This worked satisfactorily until a few weeks ago, when the Democrats found their opponents making such large gains that they determined to annoy them all they could. Since then Republican processions have met with counter-parades by the Democrats, who have even gone so far as to rain showers of stones at their opponents, to say nothing of insulting

GOVERNOR BEAVER, after canvassing the northern part of New York State, thinks the Republicans will carry the State by a large majority.

The Harrison boom is rushing onward at a rate that will make the Democrats open their eyes in November. Up in St. Lawrence county the vote in 1880 gave us a majority of 7,400. In 1884 it was increased to 7,900. From the indications now visible, it will not be less than 9,000 in 1888. The feeling is growing every day that the maintenance of Repul lican principles is as essential to the prosperity in the State of New York as it is in every other State in the

THE Brocklyn Standard-Union savs the Democratic managers would not kick very much if Thurman should withdraw himself from the ticket, and that there is talk of forming a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Old Romans" among the more tender-hearted members of the party.

HON. PETER HAMILL, of Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, who has been an active effective speeches for Harrison and Morton in

his State. Mr. Hamill was born and educated in the County of Donegal, Ireland, and knows something about the withering influence of free trade on his native isle as practiced by England. He is an effective speaker, and is doing good work for the Republican cause among Irish-Americans.

THE civil-service ax is chopping with renewed vigor at the Brooklyn navy-yard. On Wednesday Secretary Whitney ordered the discharge of seven Republicans, the oldest employes in the provision and clothing department, their presence having been a continual source of annoy-ance to the Democratic managers of patronage at the yards.

Political Notes.

Hovey and Harmony form a very taking alliteration in Indiana. - Chicago Journal. The Henry Clay Protection Club is the name of a large Republican club in San Francisco.

Of all sad words of tonge or pen,
The saddest are these, "It cost me ten."

"November Meditations," by Grover, in Time. The New York Sun says: "Mr. Cleveland lives n the peculiar situation of not having in all this broad land one single devoted, earnest, cordial, personal friend.

The Republicans of Atlants, Ga., are discussing the propriety of putting a straight ticket in the field to contest for the offices of Mayor, aldermen and councilmen. Congressman Morrow, of California, says the

people of his State need protection badly to develop the wool, lumber, borax and salt industries, all of which articles the Mills bill places on the free list.

John L. Depeyster, of Tivoli, nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second district, of New York, was the first ma: to hoist the American flag on the Capitol of Rich mond at the close of the war. The Brooklyn liquor-dealers have raised \$15-000 to be used in aiding the re-election of Go.

Hill, but it was not done without considerate opposition on the part of some of the dealrs who are in favor of a high-license law, to which their candidate is opposed. Hon. J. H. Burtt, of Wheeling, who was nominated by the Union Labor party forthe office of State Auditor of West Virginia has

withdrawn from the ticket and assigns as greason that every interest of united labor sould be enhanced by the election of Harrison and Morton. Capt. R. P. H. Staub, of Baltimore, a exconfederate officer, who served with Stopwall

Jackson's brigade and Ashby's notorious cyalry corps during the civil war, has recent pronounced himself an anti-free-trade Repulican, and is now doing excellent work on the tump in New York. Willis Vose, editor of the London Mills

(Fulton county, Illinois) Times, has hereofore printed an independent paper with stron Pro hibition proclivities. Mr. Vose has now decovered the dishonesty in the professions I the Democratic annex, and has come squarty out for the Republican ticket.

E. D. Munu, of Wichita, Kan., has voted the Prohibition ticket for four years, but his lost faith in the party whose avowed purpos is to break up the Republican party. He wasa can didate four years ago in Cleveland, O., for Representative on the third-party ticket, and is one of Wichita's most honored citizens. He is for Harrison and Morton.

A Detroit reporter tried to interview Gen. Butler while he was attending a law case in that city a few days ago. Mr. Butler didn't take kindly to it, and merely said:

"My attitude as a protectionist and my opposition to the present administration are, however, well known. My position was fully outlined in my speech at Boston. There is nothing to be added to the views The Democrats of Illinois have started a

story that private Joe Fifer, Republican candidate for Governor, once said that \$1.25 a day was enough for men who worked on railroads. Mr. Fifer stamps this as a lie of the Condon stripe, and is supported in his denial by the evidence of persons who were present at the place where the words are said to have been

The Hobart (N. Y.) Independent has been pub-lished for more than three years and has been perfectly independent in politics. During the present campaign, however, it will support the national, State and county tickets nominated by the Republican party, believing the principles set forth by that party to be the true policy: Protection to American homes and American in-

Gen. Harrison may not be what the Democratic editors esteem a brilliant man, but we notice that he has received over one hundred delegations, delivered as many excellent speeches, written his letter of acceptance, and kept him-self ready for further business, while great Grover was getting out his letter of acceptance and issuing a couple of buncombe messages to catch the Irish and labor votes.—Milwapker

Without a Spot Upon His Character. Portland Ore gonian.

No man ever grew more rapidly upon a peop than Harrison. The fire of the campaign b simply served to show of what he is made. is and has been a modest man, and prominer as a candidate has fully exposed his life, fre the early years of his manhood to the prese On the battlefield, in the courts and the Sens. privately, socially, publicly, he has been edl to every emergency, always just, generous wise. Spiteful accusations against him havecoiled, and he stands before the country witht a spot upon his character. Even his engles

pretend not to see it. Still Honoring Rebels.

can see this, and none but the most recess

Biuffton (Ind.) Chronicle, Lest Saturday the Democrats in the vinity of Poneto unanimously selected Bob brton commander of the delegation from that louist. Norton had nothing to recommend him see the fact that he served four years in the rebel em; and claims that he is still as loyal a rebd is to as when he tried to kill Union hickory pole was to be raised by Union solders and it is believed by many soldier boys thatthis was meant as an indirect insult to them. Per haps this had something to do with the fact that there were not enough soldiers present Saturday to elevate the hickory pole.

A Woman's Bet.

Findlay (O.) Special. A well-known and highly respected lady of the city went into a leading grocery store, the pro-prietor of which was an ardent Democrat, and counting down \$100, offered to bet that amount against \$90 that Harrison would be the next President, but the Democratic groceryman had not the nerve to risk any cash on Cleveland, and refused to accommodate the lady, although he is a gallant man by reputation.

Dickinson's Unfortunate Comparison. Pittsburg Chronicle. Postmaster-general Dickinson replies to

Blaine's speech at Grand Rapids by instnuating that the orator was insane, saying, "There more than a touch of Don Quixote in some his rhetorical capers." Don Quixote tilted win a wind-mill; Mr. Blaine tilted with Don Dickyson, hence Dickinson's inference, eh? A Manly Man.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Ben Harrison, the Republican candidate or the presidency, is one of the manliest of mn. He is a man of labor, of study, of conscience of convictions, and of fixed purposes. He plys second fiddle to nobody, and thinks a great sal more of his wife and children and grandchilden than of his ancestors.

A Question and Its Answer. Philadelphia North American

Free-trader-Ask me a question. Workingman-How am I going to buy hat "cheap" suit from Europe unless I am abl to sell the "dear" shoes I make in order to get the money to buy with? Free-trader-O, you go home and soak your

Politics in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg Chronicle. We have not five thousand men talking politics from the stump in Pennsylvanie, as bey have in Indiana, but we have a good many more than that talking it on the street corners. while the supply of politics in the newspapers was never surpassed.

Harrison's Visitors; Also, Cleveland's.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. General Harrison has been visited by delega tions representing almost every branch d American industry and aggregating many thot-sands of voters, whereas Mr. Cleveland has been visited only by a passing base-ball club from Chicago.

An Indecent Exhibition.

New York Tribune. The appearance of Judge Thurman at Washington as the special advocate of the Panelectric gamblers is the most indecent perform

ance of the political canvass. Settled Him.

The arguments that Mr. Don Dickinson used in Michigan, in his efforts to retain his \$8,000 job, wouldn't hold a man in a 83-a-week position after Mr. Blaine had riddled these.